

In the United States Court of Federal Claims

No. 18-064C

(Filed: January 26, 2018)

FILED

JAN 26 2018

U.S. COURT OF FEDERAL CLAIMS

NOT FOR PUBLICATION

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MITCHELL T. TAEBEL,	)	
	)	
Plaintiff,	)	
	)	Pro Se Complaint; <u>Sua Sponte</u>
v.	)	Dismissal for Want of
	)	Jurisdiction; RCFC 12(h)(3).
THE UNITED STATES,	)	
	)	
Defendant.	)	
_____	)	

ORDER

The following items are currently before the court in this matter: (1) the complaint of pro se plaintiff Mitchell Taebel, ECF No. 1, filed under seal on January 12, 2018;<sup>1</sup> (2) plaintiff’s application to proceed in forma pauperis, ECF No. 4, filed January 12, 2018; (3) a motion to subpoena all case evidence, ECF No. 8, filed January 22, 2018; and, (4) an unfiled, one-page submission from plaintiff received in the clerk’s office on January 23, 2018 that purports to be a corrected first page to plaintiff’s complaint in this matter. Because the court lacks jurisdiction over plaintiff’s claims, the court must dismiss this case pursuant to Rule 12(h)(3) of the Rules of the United States Court of Federal Claims (RCFC). See RCFC 12(h)(3) (“If the court determines at any time that it lacks subject-matter jurisdiction, the court must dismiss the action.”).

I. Background

Plaintiff’s complaint states that it is a petition that “raises constitutional violations by the city [Los Angeles] to the U.S. Court.” Compl., ECF No. 1 at 1. at 1. Indeed, the complaint names the City of Los Angeles as the defendant in this suit. Id. The one-paragraph complaint alleges that local police and the district attorney violated

<sup>1</sup> Upon receipt, the clerk’s office filed plaintiff’s complaint under seal because it contained personal identifiers, i.e., his social security number.

plaintiff's rights. Id. Plaintiff seeks monetary damages in the amount of \$250,000,000. Id.

## II. Pro Se Litigants

The court acknowledges that pro se plaintiffs are not expected to frame issues with the precision of a common law pleading. Roche v. USPS, 828 F.2d 1555, 1558 (Fed. Cir. 1987). Therefore, plaintiff's complaint has been reviewed carefully to ascertain whether, given the most favorable reading, it supports jurisdiction in this court.

## II. Jurisdiction

"A court may and should raise the question of its jurisdiction sua sponte at any time it appears in doubt." Arctic Corner, Inc. v. United States, 845 F.2d 999, 1000 (Fed. Cir. 1988) (citation omitted). The Tucker Act delineates this court's jurisdiction. 28 U.S.C. § 1491 (2012). That statute "confers jurisdiction upon the Court of Federal Claims over the specified categories of actions brought against the United States." Fisher v. United States, 402 F.3d 1167, 1172 (Fed. Cir. 2005) (en banc) (citations omitted). These include money damage claims against the federal government founded upon the Constitution, an act of Congress, a regulation promulgated by an executive department, any express or implied contract with the United States, or any claim for liquidated or unliquidated damages in cases not sounding in tort. Id. (citing 28 U.S.C. § 1491(a)(1)).

## III. Analysis

Plaintiff's complaint<sup>2</sup> alleges civil rights violations by the arresting police officers and the district attorney in Los Angeles. It is well settled that violations of constitutional rights, such as the rights to due process and equal protection, do not fall within this court's jurisdiction. Brown v. United States, 105 F.3d 621, 624 (Fed. Cir. 1997). Further, the only proper defendant in this court is the United States. E.g., United States v. Sherwood, 312 U.S. 584, 588 (1941) (citations omitted). Because plaintiff seeks relief based on civil rights violations committed by local police officers and a district attorney, his claims are not within the jurisdiction of this court. E.g., Jefferson v. United States, 104 Fed. Cl. 81, 88-89 (2012).

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<sup>2</sup> On January 11, 2018, one day before the current complaint was filed, the clerk's office filed an almost identical complaint from this pro se plaintiff alleging more or less the same claims stemming from the same operative facts. See Taebel v. United States, Case No. 18-063C. That case is also dismissed by separate order filed this date.

IV. Conclusion

The complaint in this case must be dismissed.<sup>3</sup> Plaintiff's application to proceed in forma pauperis is **GRANTED** for the limited purpose of determining this court's jurisdiction. Plaintiff's motion to subpoena all case evidence, ECF No. 8, filed January 22, 2018, is **DENIED** as moot. The clerk's office is directed to **RETURN** plaintiff's one-page submission, received on January 23, 2018, to plaintiff, **UNFILED**.<sup>4</sup> The Clerk of Court is directed to **ENTER** judgment for defendant **DISMISSING** plaintiff's complaint for lack of jurisdiction, without prejudice, pursuant to RCFC 12(h)(3).

Additionally, the clerk's office is directed to return any future filings not in compliance with this court's rules to plaintiff, unfiled, without further order of the court.

IT IS SO ORDERED.

  
PATRICIA E. CAMPBELL-SMITH  
Judge

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<sup>3</sup> The court has considered transfer of this suit to another federal court, but declines to do so because civil rights claims in California are subject to a one-year statute of limitations, a period which has run on the claims asserted here. See, e.g., Silva v. Crain, 169 F.3d 608, 610 (9th Cir. 1999).

<sup>4</sup> The one-page submission received by the clerk's office appears to have been intended for another of plaintiff's cases filed in this court. Thus, it must be returned to plaintiff, unfiled. Even if that page were allowed to be filed, it would not change the court's jurisdictional analysis in this matter.